



## SUNDAY IN MACON.

## A DESOLATE DAY WITH LITTLE INCIDENT.

Good Templars' Meeting—Macon's Charities—Sarah Robinson's Patriotic Work—Brightening Up—Spring Versus Fall—Sown One—Other News From the Central City.

MACON, Ga., January 23.—[Special.]—On Tuesday, at the Academy of Music, the executive committee of the grand lodge of Good Templars will hold a meeting. This meeting will be of rare interest to temperance workers throughout the country.

There will be present Hon. John B. Finch, of Illinois, who is regarded as one of the strongest temperance advocates in the union. He is a man of exceedingly fine personal appearance, and is a skilled orator, advancing more sound, sensible and logical ideas, and dealing in less sentimental twaddle than the average temperance lecturer. His address at the opera house in the evening will attract a large audience of the best people in the city.

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Jim Moore is dead. Mamie Little is married. Sarah Robinson is in the chain gang.

## MACON CHARITIES.

## The Mulberry Street Home Missionary Society And Its Work.

MACON, Ga., January 23.—[Special.]—It is highly probable that a great number of cases desiring charity escape the notice of the good women of Macon. Mulberry street has its Home Missionary society, composed of the best ladies of the city, which works systematically, and the ladies, in person, go among the needs of each section and seek out those in distress. Last year they distributed about six hundred dollars in this way. They do not leave the work to a paid agent, but go themselves and find what is needed, and are thus able to do the work thoroughly. Mrs. Dr. Ford is the president of this society, and the good done by this noble little organization is incalculable. Besides, each church has its charitable organization, and cases of neglect are rather the exception than the rule.

## SPRING AND FALL OATS.

## The Farmers Abandoning the Lather for the Former.

MACON, Ga., January 23.—[Special.]—Your correspondent has been talking with quite a number of farmers of late, and it seems to be a settled fact that fall sown oats are too great a risk with too little to be gained, and the farmers are abandoning the old plan of sowing in September, October and November and are awaiting until the heavy freezes are over and the sowing the grain which is not so easily killed by frost, and which is less liable to be killed. The oats grow up rapidly as the earth warms, and the crop is subject to fewer vicissitudes. The main trouble is the May droop which sometimes cuts the yield down to a minimum.

COTTON AVENUE BRIGHTENING UP.  
The Street Force Making it Passable at Last.

MACON, Ga., January 23.—[Special.]—Tons of river mud have been spread on Cotton avenue, and when it rains this mud asserts itself in a most unpleasant manner. But all is being changed now and Captain Stinson is scoping the mud up and dumping it into the creek, which makes a passable street of the dark morass. The stone gutters along between First and Second streets will aid in improving its condition in a large degree.

## DOTS AND DASHES.

## Short Stories on Sunday Subjects Stopped by the Constitution Scribe.

MACON, Ga., January 23.—[Special.]—Mrs. W. T. Reynolds formerly Miss Laura Hughes of Jeffersonville, died yesterday. Mrs. Hughes had only been married three years, and was greatly beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

It is an extremely cold day when the East Macon Baptist church does not ring its bell at least half an hour ahead of all competitors.

Wishing seeds are being sown into a state of innocence desirous in Macon. Some say it is because the Macons have spent so little money. The fact is they had a few cents to spend, and several hundred have gone to the north Alabama land of promise and return with stories more fabulous than the new scoundrels old. If Macon could move to Birmingham, it would be a better place.

Garden work is beginning, and the thrifty negroes are already yelling "turnips" in the ways of the new year. There great are yet in the state, and the housewife can get a nickel in one less a string around it and lets it down into the pot to boil. The reason she lets the string to it is to keep it from escaping with the seeds.

The skies are slate-colored, the earth a dull drab, and a suit of half-hearted rain set in this afternoon.

The average street car driver on the East Macon line drives for all he is worth. He dashes up to the turntable, pulls his car around as fast as he can, and lets go with the grit for Sandy Bottom. It is evidently a mere matter of form with him, and the subject of speed is a secondary consideration.

The news agencies sent out today in consequence of the illustrated story papers, who had looked for the Jackpot, which arrived to the arrival of the favorite jester, the Black Beggar, concluding chapters of "Black Beggar" from Botany Bay, purchased a last season's Seaside and Wren.

Wells' "Hand Fire Annihilator" will draw a big house at the Masonic hall tomorrow evening. Macon people love good music as much as they do art, nature or taste.

Road Superintendent Metcalf has sixteen striped jackets shoving soil on the Rutland throughway.

The city clings to her robes. The little old hut of the cabin timber of that river steamer Black Beggar, which exists in the middle of town, but is moving it, so as not to tear it up, as would have been required to build a snug little house on a spot of new and sound timber.

Superior court is in session now and a lively week is anticipated. The criminal docket will be taken up and gone through with before court adjourns. There is a good deal of business in this line, and it will take two weeks at least to get through with it.

## "Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin rashes, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, freckles, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, hawker's itch, etc., etc.

## DAHLONEGA FIFTY YEARS AGO.

## The Incidents and Happenings as Related by an Inhabitant.

From the Dahlonega, Ga., Signal.

A. G. Wimpy has been in Dahlonega fifty years. So we will endeavor to give our readers a sketch of Dahlonega in those remote days as given to us through the kindness of Mr. Wimpy.

In the first part of 1833 the place where Dahlonega is now situated was nothing but a forest, no house of any kind being visible except a rude cabin not far from the present site of the college, but the miners who were around here thought that a town could be built and so a few houses went up, and in the early part of 1834 the town was planned out. From these houses and stores began to be built. The late Harrison Riley was one of the most prominent men of those days, and he and his wife and son, who erected the first school house. After the first house had been built an era of prosperity ensued upon the place. New people came in, the miners established little huts all along the roads now leading out from Dahlonega, and the news that a town had been built in this section flew far and wide.

There will be present Hon. John B. Finch, of Illinois, who is regarded as one of the strongest temperance advocates in the union. He is a man of exceedingly fine personal appearance, and is a skilled orator, advancing more sound, sensible and logical ideas, and dealing in less sentimental twaddle than the average temperance lecturer. His address at the opera house in the evening will attract a large audience of the best people in the city.

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## THE TOPICS DISCUSSED.

## SOME OF THE ODDITIES NOTED BY THE PRESS.

A Colored Courthouse—The Man With the Black Mustache—Oglethorpe County Tobacco—The Curse of True Love—Looking for Mr. Blaine—Grants Mills Post.

THE CURSE OF NOVEMBER.

From the Lumpkin, Ga., Independent.

Never before at this season of the year was there so much grain in Lumpkin as there is now. INTENSIVE AND DIVERSIFIED.

From the Hawkinsville, Ga., News.

The farmer who conducts his business on the intensive and diversified system is the one whose efforts will be crowned with success.

## NOVEL AND REPULSIVE.

From the Hartwell, Ga., Sun.

A novel and repulsive sight this week was a grandmother and her granddaughter at work on the streets. They had been keeping a disordered house.

## AN ORDER FOR A MARRIAGE LICENSE.

From the Barnesville, Ga., Democrat.

A letter reached here last week with a ten cent delivery stamp attached, which, upon being opened, proved to contain an order for a marriage license. That man was evidently in haste to wed.

## AWAY FROM THE VULGAR GAB.

From the Elberton, Ga., Courier.

Stay in and see us in our new quarters. The ladies especially have a standing invitation to call. We are away from the vulgar gab about the court house and our visitors can feel safe from such unpleasantries.

## DISCRIMINATING AGAINST OUTSIDERS.

From the Elberton, Ga., Gazette.

In the future we will not send the Gazette to anyone outside of this county unless payment is made in advance. We can't afford to make such small accounts so far from home where they are so much trouble to collect.

## THE DAUGHTERS WENT TO WORK.

From the Lumpkin, Ga., Independent.

The colored cooks of Lumpkin threatened to go on strike for higher wages on the first day of January. They have been engaged in the courthouse lately, but the contention was at last settled, as Dahlonega was victorious and the work of building the present courthouse was begun in 1833. It was completed in 1837. Before going any further it might be well to state that in 1833 Dahlonega had built a court house and the branches and the trees around it contained 10,000 inhabitants.

The first newspaper published in the county was printed at Dahlonega in 1832, and was called the Western Herald. The paper was edited by Allen P. Tammough, and in politics it was, of the extreme nullification school. After the county seat was established at Dahlonega the paper was moved there, but soon died, and the press and type were carried to Athens. In 1834, Milton H. Gathright purchased the old press and type again and removed to Dahlonega, and established the "Miner's Record and Spy in the West." It was printed by Patrick Jack, George W. Paschal and Henry B. Shaw were the principal editors of the paper. Gathright was at one time county judge of this county.

Judge Gathright once gave a man the right to put up a barbershop in the corner of the court house, and the man did so. The colored bums and was starting to put up the shelves, when a party of the citizens politely told Judge Gathright that if the grocery was put up they would tear it down. The judge said that they meant exactly what they said and so it was not built. The noise of the great gold pounding mill of today did not echo through the hollows then as now. The miners went to their work with a pan, shovel and pick, and any time there was struck and they would stop to let their tools hit with a pick and then go on.

WHY ODON'S DAUGHTERS ARE DOING.

From the Dublin, Ga., Post.

Mr. R. A. Odon's daughters, in the lower part of this county, have started a new industry for this county—that of growing tea.

They plant it in the yard where it answers for shrubbery while it is also utilized for drinking purposes. One or two gentlemen of this town have secured some of the seed and will try their hand at it this year.

## THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

From the Jackson, Ga., Argus.

The course of true love may be traced in the eight letters produced at the hearing of a breach of promise case. The first letter commenced "Dear Mr. Smith," then "Followed my Dear John," then "My darling John," "My own darling Jack," "My darling John," "Dear John," "Dear sir," "Sir," and all was over.

Volumes could not tell more.

## THE BLACK INFILUX.

From the Athens, Ga., Banner.

Negroes continue to pour into Athens in perfect equality. Rev. Mr. J. W. Williamson performed a very unique ceremony. He joined in holy wedlock two couples at one time, the one calling name of either groom or bride. The high contracting parties were Mr. R. S. Berry and Miss Mattie P. Fryer, and Mr. C. S. Moore and Miss Vanille Fryer. The happy couples passed through Barnesville yesterday afternoon to Mr. W. P. Hemphill's residence, where they were to have a jovial reception last evening graced with beauty and mirth.

## TWO AT ONE TIME.

From the Barnesville, Ga., Gazette.

Yesterday, at the residence of Mr. Z. L. Fryer, two persons of the highest character were married at the same time. The Rev. Mr. J. W. Williamson performed a very unique ceremony. He joined in holy wedlock two couples at one time, the one calling name of either groom or bride. The high contracting parties were Mr. R. S. Berry and Miss Mattie P. Fryer, and Mr. C. S. Moore and Miss Vanille Fryer. The happy couples passed through Barnesville yesterday afternoon to Mr. W. P. Hemphill's residence, where they were to have a jovial reception last evening graced with beauty and mirth.

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From the Atlanta, Ga., Journal.

Mr. Dr. James St. H. has been serving White Oak Presbyterian church as its beloved pastor for many years. The church is located nine miles from Newnan, and the pastor is well known to all.

The United States mint was built in 1837, and commenced work in 1838. There is a piece of gold coin in circulation in the United States that was coined in the mint here.

There are many other things that we would like to mention in relation to old times in Dahlonega, but space forbids too much being said.

## SOME POOR UNFORTUNATES.

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## BLACK BEADS.

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## AN EDITORIAL GAME BAG.

From the Athens, Ga., Banner.

Mr. Peter Gregory, of Oconee county, caught seven coons up one tree, during the last week.

Mr. Leon Parks, living at Helen Springs, has killed a bear, and sold it in Athens \$1000. He has sold a bear to a hunting party, and return with stories more fabulous than the new scoundrels old. If Macon could move to Birmingham, it would be a better place.

From the Madison, Ga., Madisonian.

A species of horn owl was caught in a steel trap recently by Mr. Walter Partee, near Eatonton.

It was speckled like a guinea, and sold for one dollar in cash.



## THE CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1.00 PER MONTH. \$1.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE REFERRED ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY! ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Ga.

General Eastern Agent. J. J. FLYNN,

29 Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 24, 1887.

**INDICATIONS** for Atlanta, taken at 1 o'clock a.m.: **COLD** Fair; slightly colder, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee: Westerly winds, shifting to cold northwesterly winds; fair weather.

The route agents in the south appear to have had quite a spike lately.

WHAT is the name of the civil service reformer who superintends the southern mails?

THE Columbus Enquirer-Sun gives the cotton figures of that city up to Friday night at 1,113,139 bales.

ENGLISH politicians are now suggesting Mr. Parnell as the conservative leader in the Irish parliament, which is sure to come in the near future.

JUST what interpretation will be put on the fourth section of the interstate commerce bill remains to be seen. Mr. Cullens gave it one meaning and Mr. Crisp another.

WHILE the accomplished postmaster general is wearing his spike-tail coat to receptions, the great south, from Washington to New Orleans, is suffering for the lack of fast mail facilities.

A HOT-BOX in North Carolina prevents the Richmond and Danville railroad from waiting for the New York mail in Washington. No railroad with chronic hot-boxes ought to be expected to strain itself.

MR. CLEVELAND says he has tried to make his administration non-sectional. Why, then, should his postmaster-general institute a fast mail for the benefit of a few northern visitors in Florida?

IT is important to know that the cholera still rages in Buenos Ayres; that the death-rate is large, and that there is danger of its introduction into the United States next summer through the gulf ports, unless vigorous quarantine measures are taken.

GENERAL VON MOLTKE, it seems, will have to fight his battle in Berlin as a civilian, and not as a soldier. The people are awaking to the fact that because a man rushes into war for glory, he should not monopolize the whole country forever after.

DR. McGLYNN claims that Archbishop Corrigan did not give all of his letters to the public. Probably the archbishop thought that the declaration that Dr. McGlynn would confiscate all lands without one penny of remuneration, was quite enough for one dose.

The President's Journal has an article in favor of the return of the cotton tax to the people of the south. There is just this much to be said here: If the south was represented in congress by progressive men there would be no difficulty in securing a return of the tax to the people from whom it was unjustly taken.

THE administration's cousin, Ben Folsom, has started a baseball club at Sheffield, England. This shows that civil service reform is a pretty good thing, especially when it has foreign appliances. But for civil service reform, Cousin Ben would never have been appointed, and if Cousin Ben had never been appointed, Sheffield would never have known what baseball is.

Some Tough Figures.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record has been giving Brother Watterson a dose of figures that ought to satisfy him. As our readers know, Brother Watterson and his Courier-Journal have been trying to show that all the recent talk about the south's prosperity and the development of the material resources of this section is merely the result of several speculative booms in the coal and iron regions. Brother Watterson seeks to prove that there can be no real improvement and no genuine prosperity under the present tariff. Here is what he thinks of the "southern boom":

The cotton crop of 1873 was 1,746,000,000 pounds, and that of 1886 was 3,100,000,000 pounds. The crop of 1873 was worth, at the average New York price, over \$34,000,000, and that of 1886, at the New York price, was only worth \$28,300,000. The same crops at Liverpool prices were worth \$38,722,000 for that of 1873 and \$38,000,000 for that of last year.

A crop of the size of 1873 would have been worth at the New York price of 1873, let us say, \$179,000,000, while at the actual Liverpool price of 1873 it was worth \$348,724,000 in gold for working 2,500,000 acres in cotton in 1873 and in 1886 they got \$30,000,000 less for working 18,682,000 acres. They got \$30,000,000 less for their sweat and risk and went in working twice as much land in 1886 as in 1873, and this is the southern boom.

The Manufacturers' Record shows that the grain farmers of the west and northwest have suffered as much as the cotton planters, so far as a reduction in the price of their products is concerned. But there is another side to the picture. Has there been a corresponding reduction in what the cotton planters and the grain farmers buy? Brother Watterson says not.

To quote his words: "But are they getting their iron and steel wares any cheaper? Their plows, jacks, nails, drugs, clothing, etc. Any man among them may answer. The tariff people would answer them in very plain terms—not if they knew it!

It is at this point that the tables are turned on the great free-trader. The Record prints a table of prices of a few leading articles, comparing the prices in January, 1873, with the prices in January, 1887. The figures of the table show a tremendous decline in the value of all lines of goods likely to be used by farmers. The list includes nearly everything in the general line of merchandise, from groceries and dry goods to steel rails. The decrease in everything will average a little over 50 per cent.

The Record makes a detailed examination of the figures of its table, and sets forth some very instructive facts. Candles have

declined from 15 cents per pound in 1873 to \$1.00@8 cents. Canned peaches from \$2.50@2.00 to \$1.60@1.70. Canned oysters \$1.85@2.15 to 70¢@75 cents, and canned corn \$2.90@2.00 to \$1.00. In 1873 soda ash was \$8.00@8.25, while today it is \$1.35@1.45. Salt soda was \$2.75@2.87; now it is \$1.00@1.10. Bleaching powders \$4.00; now \$2.05@2.10. The smallest decrease in the entire list was on coffee, an article that is free of duty. Ingot copper declined in value from 33 cents to 10@11. No. 1 anthracite pig iron from \$45 to \$20.00@22.00, and Baltimore charcoal iron No. 1 from \$55.00@60.00 to \$27.00@28.00. And as pig iron prices rule the prices on general iron manufactures, the decline in all hardware and agricultural implements can be judged from these figures. Bar iron that sold in 1873 for \$15.00@120.00 is now worth \$4.00@5.10. Scotch pig iron quoted then at \$15.00@4.80 is now \$19.00@19.50, while steel rails which were selling at \$12.00@12.50 are now \$15.00@17.00, or an average decline of \$8.25,—or to make it more plain the same amount of money that would buy one ton of steel rails in 1873 will now buy nearly three and one-half tons.

Molasses now sells for 4@5 cents, which in 1873 cost 60¢, and the best syrup that was then \$5.00@6 cents is now 2@30¢. Petroleum is now 6¢ cents per gallon; it was then 25 cents. Refined sugar has declined from 11@12 to 5@6¢; crushed sugar from 12 to 6@6¢; yellows 10@11 to 4@4¢; salt from \$2.50@2.60 to \$1.30@1.40; shingles \$10.50 to \$7.50@8.00; pine boards for building \$15.00@18.00 to \$8.00@10.00. The best family flour is now \$1.20 and the cheapest \$2.50@3.00, while in 1873 the quotations for the same grades were \$1.20 and \$5.00@6.50 respectively. Wauhaua muslin was 22¢ cents per yard; it is now 11 cents. New York mills muslin was 25 cents; it is now 11 cents. Amoskeag ticks then 21@36 cents; now \$1@14. Denims 13@30 cents; now 7 to 12¢. American prints 12 to 13 cents; now 5@5¢. Merrimac prints 13@30 cents; now 5@6¢. Cottons 37@40; now \$1@22. Cambridge 9@13; now 1@14. Linseys 20@26; now 10@12@22. Cassimere 90 cents to \$2.75; now 25 cents to \$1.50; and flannels 36@40; now 20@22. The flannels that cost \$5.50 to \$7.25 in 1873 are now \$2.30@2.40. Starch is 5 cents; then it was 10 cents. Soap, \$2.85 per box; then \$6.00@9.00 for the same brand.

Having examined the decline in what the farmer has gained in his per capita income, we see what has been the decline in the cotton, wheat and corn that he sells, to see whether he has lost or gained by the general lowering of values. Taking the cotton raisers, we find that the 1,746,000,000 pounds produced 1873 were worth \$34,000,000, while the \$100,000,000 produced in 1886 is worth \$28,000,000, a decrease of \$31,000,000, the decrease in the value per pound being 45 per cent, or to put it another way, the cotton is now an average of 36.5 per cent lower than in 1873, while his cotton has decreased only 10 per cent in value, leaving him 11 per cent better off in his pockets, the last of the hundreds of thousands wrung from old man Moen. Nearly all his friends have deserted him.

DOUGLASS WILSON, of the Wilson-Moen mystery, is in jail. It is charged that he has ruined many young girls, and his arrest is for the alleged seduction of Miss Dunleavy, of Uxbridge, Mass. Wilson is entirely "strapped." When arrested he had only fifteen cents in his pockets, the last of the hundreds of thousands wrung from old man Moen. Nearly all his friends have deserted him.

THE Richmond Dispatch says the impression grows stronger that Claverus left a confession in some shape. That paper also says Claverus did not ask Dr. Hatchet to say on the scaffold: "The prisoner declares that he dies an innocent man." The lady on whose testimony it was at last hoped an alibi could be proven has been interviewed. She says she knew Claverus, and that on the night of March 13 she was at Mozart hall with her husband and that she there saw a man whom she took to be Claverus. A few nights afterward the lady was again at Mozart hall and saw a man whom she took to be Claverus. Claverus was certainly not in Richmond on the last occasion. So the Mozart hall alibi proves to be of no consequence.

EDITOR DAWSON, who is by far the handsomest man in the United States, has written a masterly editorial on "The Civilization of the Cat." Editor Dawson, it may be observed, knows far more about cats than he does about the tariff.

THE President of the United States, who is in the White House, has issued a proclamation calling for a national fast on Friday, January 25, to be observed from 12 to 1 P.M. The fast is to be observed in honor of the late Dr. Martin L. Holbrook, who died on January 20, 1886.

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THE LEATRE.

Mr. Finch explained that he was sent here

by the order to which he belonged, and which had dispatched him to make a circuit of several towns where a blow in the temperance cause might be timely and do good. He did not intend to make a set temperance speech. He was here on behalf of society to protest against the overreaching of law by dishonest means. He began his speech in this manner: "I am sure that every political right carries with it its corresponding political duty, and that political privilege was but the twin of a certain political obligation. If a man had a right to vote, to vote was his duty and he was also bound to examine every question and vote right. The history of the American people showed that they especially had recognized this principle. Their motto was 'Liberty and Union, more perfect united' because he was king, but because he insisted on being king only half way—he hugged the privileges of royalty, but slighted its obligations. After the revolution, the sovereignty had been transferred from George to the voters, and the voters consequently were now responsible for bad government. The people in every town where law was disregarded, were responsible for its violation. American freedom was also American responsibility and obligation. He alluded to an acquaintance who confessed that he has not yet in twelve years. For a man to shirk the voter's responsibility in this manner while at the same time enjoying the voter's privilege of property holding secured to him by law, made him simply a political deadbeat. He said that the overreaching of which people were sometimes guilty was not always done with bad intentions, which the same individuals would blush to own—would condemn a dishonest offence if occurring in their business dealings. The speaker impeded upon his hearers at length the principle he had announced, summoning to his aid a number of affidavits drawn from ordinary every day life, and emphasized the points of his argument by well selected anecdotes. He repeated the question, but no hand. In Banor, Belfast and Portland, owing to the conflict of the state and United States laws on the subject, it had been impossible to enforce the law, since a vessel might lie 200 feet off shore and furnish liquor with impunity, protected by a foreign government. But this was on the coast, and the law of the state no liquor was to be had. He had made this statement before, and a doubt had gone to Maine to test the truth of the assertion. He had agreed with the incredulous party to pay the latter's expenses if the statement proved incorrect. The traveler stayed the two months at his own expense. In Iowa a like trouble had been found in enforcing the law in the border cities. But Governor Laroe had told him that he had in three fourths of the state the law was to be had. He had made this statement before, and a doubt had gone to Maine to test the truth of the assertion. He had agreed with the incredulous party to pay the latter's expenses if the statement proved incorrect. The traveler stayed the two months at his own expense.

FUN AT THE OPERA.

Queer Conduct of New York Society Peo-

ple at "Fidelio."

From a New York Letter.

But in the incidents spoken of at first are of an entirely different character. The first was on the production of "The Golden Cross," when Herr Fischer, as Bonaparte, the singing sergeant, was a man of such enormous girth that some ladies in the front rows got up and walked out. This was nothing, however, to the stir created on the first night of "Werther" when a sensational ballet in a most extraordinary costume, which included a symbol for the traditional fig leaf, shocked the modesty of many and created much comment. The corpiques in this ballet were

SUPPOSED TO REPRESENT SPIRITS,

and their costume consisted simply of tights with a "v" cut out in the side. From a chain about the neck a silver tassel leaf was suspended and during the dancing the use of opera glasses was entirely dispensed with.

Last night at the first performance of "Fidelio," a loud guffaw from a lady in one of the boxes at the ludicrous appearance of one of the principal artists spoilt the best part of the whole opera.

Franklin Brevoort, who sustains the leaden female role in this opera, is most noted

for her comeliness, and when she impersonated a page in order to reach her imprisoned husband, her appearance would not compare favorably with that of Bob Hilliard or Couture Pounds as Nanki Po. The contour of her form would not charm the eye of an artist, and the asersion was freely made that the festive "porter" was a general failure in this department.

When she met her husband in prison and proceeded to embrage him this picture was too much for a lady in one of the boxes near the stage, and a laugh that was almost a shriek started the house. A regular rip-roaring "oh for joy" duty follows the meeting of husband and wife, but that terrible laugh

that she sang a tune, and the duet had been horribly butchered for a few minutes, the conductor, Herr Stell, stopped it altogether and insisted that it should be commenced again. At its conclusion the audience went wild over Brant, and brought her before the curtain six times, and then reluctantly hissed her from with that laugh again. Lives were like the smile of pleasure, all over the continent not to sit down indifferently and forfeit it through their neglect.

After Mr. Finch retired Dr. Hawthorne announced that the lecturer would again address the Atlanta public Monday night at the court house. Mr. Finch, the Doctor stated, could lecture three times a day for three months and always be new and interesting. He requested the audience to remain quiet till a decision could be taken. "We need," he said, "a little money to pay the expenses of the meetings, etc., but not much, we have no votes nor newspapers to buy." The collection was taken.

Reception to Hon. J. B. Finch.

Immediately following the meeting at the court house tonight the Good Templars, the friends of temperance and those who would like to meet Mr. J. B. Finch socially will repair to Good Templar hall, corner Whitishall and Hunter streets, where an informal reception will be held, to which the public are cordially invited to attend.

At the Ballant. HENRY CROSBY,

Chancellor Commander, Keeper of R. &amp; V.

Headquarters for all grades of corn, oats, bran, hay, peas, beans, meat, corn meal, meal, grain meal, and especially rust proof and winter grain oats for seed is certainly the Morgan &amp; Mathews, 27 Broad street, Atlanta. Their facilities for supplying the wants of their customers are unsurpassed and their prices surprisingly low. Telephone 24.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is "worth its weight in gold," but can be bought for 25c.

The Capital City Club.

The next regular monthly reception will be given at the club house on Thursday evening, January 27.

## THE FIGHT BEGINS.

REV. DR. HAWTHORNE OPENS THE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

And introduces one of its most powerful champions—The Temperance People watching the Emily—Hon. John E. Finch enthusiastic rally received a big crowd.

In all the vast crowd that assembled at the opera house yesterday afternoon there was probably not one man or woman who regretted hearing the threatening clouds, or even the drenching rain which not a few were unable to escape to hear Mr. Finch's lecture. Mr. Finch displayed powers as a public speaker rarely approached and perhaps never equaled by those of any orator on temperance whom it has been the fortune of Atlanta audiences to hear. In five minutes he caught the crowd, without resort to any vulgar expedient, but with stirring sense, and infinite dashes of wit, and held them captive through the entire hour and a half during which he continued to speak. The approval of the people was evinced by the most appreciative silence in the touching and argumentative portions of the address as well as by enthusiastic outbursts of applause and peals of hearty laughter.

THE BIG AUDIENCE.

The audience, which assembled early, packed the opera house to the ceiling, and included many hundred ladies and the best people of the town. The rain, which began falling in heavy torrents on the tin roof over the stage in the course of the last half hour of the address, must have been annoying to people in remote parts of the house, in spite of the speaker's strong utterance of the old adage, "If it rains, it pours." The best proofs of the impression produced on the listeners by Mr. Finch's address was the good humor with which they faced the storm on issuing from the opera house; one man was heard to remark that he was very wet, but quite ready to undergo another drenching to pay for his share of the lecture.

A few minutes past 3 o'clock prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Stratton, after which the tall figure of Dr. J. B. Hawthorne arose and advanced toward the front of the stage. Dr. Hawthorne said he knew the feeling of the law-abiding citizens of Atlanta, and felt that he might venture to express it. Sometimes the moral atmosphere of a community became so foul that nothing could purify it but the lightning of virtuous indignation. He felt that he simply echoed the sentiment of the law-abiding class in declaring that liquor sellers and encouragers of liquor sellers deserved the public reprobation, and the man who mounted the platform and became the public apologist of such people, was himself as much the measur. Continuing, "The public have observed that the most beastly examples of national drunkenness were gin only four hundred years old and whisky about three hundred. Next he alluded to the prohibition record in the United States.

The law was first passed in Iowa in 1854, but by a vote of 1,000 to 1,000 in 1856 it was repealed. It remained with great popularity until 1881, when the legislature amended it so as to prohibit the sale of all intoxicating beverages. At this epoch the religion of the Christians was already accepted as a school of a new philosophy: their persecution was almost universal, but so far as the most prominent Christians were not recognized till a century later, it is more compatible with plausibility to admit the abbess and her convent in the second century than to set up Ephesus as a prosperous city at a later period, when city and temple were completely destroyed by the Goths. A. D. 265, Robson &amp; Crane have a book like this, "The most prominent Shakespearean revival" that has been admirably succeeded. The comedians, of course, place their aim as being somewhat higher than mere money making, but we all know by this time that this really is the object of all theatrical representation, and that in putting out the profits of the past season or two is the most profitable that they know. Perfectly well, I will get it all back, and more too. Robson &amp; Crane will be as "Two Dromions" will be just as funny surrounded by this heavy mounting as they were when they produced the piece with nothing but the ordinary decorations.

"Comedy of Errors" will be given Monday evening and at a special matinee Tuesday afternoon, and on Tuesday evening we are to witness a production of Shakespeare's most delightful comedy "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in which Mr. Crane will permit the self-conceited party to play the rôle of the two Dromions. He did not die but was assured that a new one was now coming on of young men and boys who knew nothing at all about liquor. He has been in a public school for a year, and can tell a boy who had ever seen a drunken man to raise her hand and none was raised. He repeated the question, but no hand. In Banor, Belfast and Portland, owing to the conflict of the state and United States laws on the subject, it had been impossible to enforce the law, since a vessel might lie 200 feet off shore and furnish liquor with impunity, protected by a foreign government. But this was on the coast, and the law of the state no liquor was to be had. He had made this statement before, and a doubt had gone to Maine to test the truth of the assertion. He had agreed with the incredulous party to pay the latter's expenses if the statement proved incorrect. The traveler stayed the two months at his own expense.

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F. C. L. HODD, and Lowell, Mass., for a book containing statements of many remarkable cures by Hood's Saraparilla.

Send to C. L. Hood &amp; Co., Lowell, Mass., for

a book containing statements of many remarkable cures by Hood's Saraparilla.

JOSEPH THOMPSON,

LATE OF COX, HILL &amp; THOMPSON,

ATLANTA OFFICE, 23 DECATUR ST., AND 30

HILL ST., GRIFFIN, GA.

HAVE STOCK

BAKER EYE, GIBSON, ACME,

MONONGAELA, PICKWICK CLUB,

OTHER BRANDS OF RYE WHISKY.

McBRAYER, SPRING

WILLOW, BONNIE, BONDS, GINS, BUMPS AND OTHER

SPECIALLY LIQUORS.

Faker Ale and Porter, Schlitz's and ATLANTA

THE BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Having made arrangement with Chamberlain's distillery, Cherokee County, will always have stock of pure country corn whisky, at two dollars per gallon.

N. M. SETLEN, Seneca City; Lee Johnson, Hartwell, Ga.; W. P. Knox, D. P. Parker, Virginia; J. F. Flory, H. D. Haren, W. R. Odgen, New York; J. R. L. Roush, Cincinnati; W. B. Sparks, W. L. Lovis, Dan Young, New York; Mr. Jacob A. Darien, Darion, Ga.; W. B. Lawson, New York; W. H. Wick, Jr., Louisville, Ky.; Wm. Clark, Nashville; John B. W. Virginia; Wm. B. Virginia; Isaac Marks, Chattanooga; W. B. Virginia; F. J. Greeley Mass.; Morgan, New York; T. K. Nixon, Augusta, Ga.; W. W. Walsh, Baltimore; J. P. Gamble, Louisville; R. S. Lanier, Macon, Ga.; P. L. Gamble, Louisville; G. F. Gardner, New York; B. C. Williams, New York; W. C. Williams, N. M. Setlen, Seneca City; Lee Johnson, Hartwell, Ga.; W. P. Knox, D. P. Parker, Virginia; J. F. Flory, H. D. Haren, W. R. Odgen, New York; J. R. L. Roush, Cincinnati; W. B. Sparks, W. L. Lovis, Dan Young, New York; Mr. Jacob A. Darien, Darion, Ga.; W. B. Lawson, New York; W. H. Wick, Jr., Louisville, Ky.; Wm. Clark, Nashville; John B. W. Virginia; Wm. B. Virginia; Isaac Marks, Chattanooga; W. B. Virginia; F. J. Greeley Mass.; Morgan, New York; T. K. Nixon, Augusta, Ga.; W. W. Walsh, Baltimore; J. P. Gamble, Louisville; R. S. Lanier, Macon, Ga.; P. L. Gamble, Louisville; G. F. Gardner, New York; B. C. Williams, New York; W. C. Williams, N. M. Setlen, Seneca City; Lee Johnson, Hartwell, Ga.; W. P. Knox, D. P. Parker, Virginia; J. F. Flory, H. D. Haren, W. R. Odgen, New York; J. R. L. Roush, Cincinnati; W. B. Sparks, W. L. Lovis, Dan Young, New York; Mr. Jacob A. Darien, Darion, Ga.; W. B. Lawson, New York; W. H. Wick, Jr., Louisville, Ky.; Wm. Clark, Nashville; John B. W. Virginia; Wm. B. Virginia; Isaac Marks, Chattanooga; W. B. Virginia; F. J. Greeley Mass.; Morgan, New York; T. K. Nixon, Augusta, Ga.; W. W. Walsh, Baltimore; J. P. Gamble, Louisville; R. S. Lanier, Macon, Ga.; P. L. Gamble, Louisville; G. F. Gardner, New York; B. C. Williams, New York; W. C. Williams, N. M. Setlen, Seneca City; Lee Johnson, Hartwell, Ga.; W. P. Knox, D. P. Parker, Virginia; J. F. Flory, H. D. Haren, W. R. Odgen, New York; J. R. L. Roush, Cincinnati; W. B. Sparks, W. L. Lovis, Dan Young, New York; Mr. Jacob A. Darien, Darion, Ga.; W. B. Lawson, New York; W. H. Wick, Jr., Louisville, Ky.; Wm. Clark, Nashville; John B. W. Virginia; Wm. B. Virginia; Isaac Marks, Chattanooga; W. B. Virginia; F. J. Greeley Mass.; Morgan, New York; T. K. Nixon, Augusta, Ga.; W. W. Walsh, Baltimore; J. P. Gamble, Louisville; R. S. Lanier, Macon, Ga.; P. L. Gamble, Louisville; G. F. Gardner, New York; B. C. Williams, New York; W. C. Williams, N. M. Setlen, Seneca City; Lee Johnson, Hartwell, Ga.; W. P. Knox, D. P. Parker, Virginia; J. F. Flory, H. D. Haren, W. R. Odgen, New York; J. R. L. Roush, Cincinnati; W. B. Sparks, W. L. Lovis, Dan Young, New York; Mr. Jacob A. Darien, Darion, Ga.; W. B. Lawson, New York; W. H.





## BILIUSNESS

Which May be Termed

An Affection of the Liver,  
And can be cured by that grand Regulator of the  
Liver and Biliary organs,

SIMMONS

## LIVER REGULATOR

"I suffered with biliousness and disordered liver and would frequently vomit bilious bile. I procured a bottle of Simmons' Liver Regulator after using about one-half of it was completely cured. One of my lady customers told me the other day that Si mons' Liver Regulator completely cured her son with Jaundice."

"During the last six months I have, occasionally having a dumb chil followed by feverish fits which protracted for several months. I have been stout and healthy as any man could desire to be. I am thoroughly satisfied that Dr. F. A. H. is the reme-  
dial man. His complaints, for mine was certainly a stubborn case. I have heard many of my friends speak of it and they agreed it was all the virtues claimed for it." A. H. Hightower, Conductor on  
M. & W. R. R.

Demand the trade mark (Z) in red on front of wrapper. Best guarantee for the buyer.

Nov 24 wed fri mon wky top col n r m r f r

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,  
WATCHES,  
Diamonds and Jewelry.  
31 WHITEHALL STREET,  
ATLANTA, GEORGIAMcBRIDE'S  
CHINA,  
CUTLERY,  
HOUSEFURNISHING EMPORIUM  
29 PEACHTREE.  
CHEAPEST IN THE COUNTRY.  
8p un free & cr by

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

## Daily Weather Bulletin.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.  
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, JANUARY 23, 1887—9 P. M.  
All observations taken at the same moment of  
actual time at each place.

		WIND.	
Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction.	Velocity.
	Dew Point.		Rainfall.
Augusta	29.94 60 S	7	.00
Savannah	29.91 62 S	14	.00
Jacksonville	30.04 66 S	10	.00
Mobile	30.01 62 S	10	.00
New Orleans	30.12 54 39 NW	20	.00
Galveston	30.28 55 38 N	8	.00
Palestine	30.28 47 56 N	8	.00
Fort Smith	30.24 47 55 W	6	.00

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

8 a. m. 29.91 60 S 20 62 Cloudy.  
2 p. m. 29.95 64 57 S 15 .00 Cloudy.  
9 p. m. 29.96 56 56 S 12 .00 Cloudy.Maximum thermometer..... 64  
Minimum thermometer..... 54  
Total rainfall..... 54W. EASY SMITH,  
Observer, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

NOTE.—Barometer reduced to sea level and standard gravity. The dash (—) indicates precipitation inappreciable.

MEETINGS.

## Stockholders Meeting.

The fourth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Home Insurance company will be held at the company's office in Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, January 25, beginning at 11 a. m. A dividend of twenty (20) per cent has been declared on the company's stock and has been applied to unpaid balances on stock. A dividend of twenty (20) per cent has been declared also, on all premiums of annual policies in force December 31, 1886.

JOEL HURT, Secretary.

DO YOU WANT  
AN ELEGANT SOUTHERN HOME

AND A MAGNIFICENT STOCK FARM? OR AN  
UNEXCITED site for a manufacturing town, with  
nearly five miles of very fine water power? OR a  
very valuable Gold Property? J. H. NICHOLLS,  
jan 12—12 Stolp Nacoochee, Ga.



Have won the admiration of every Spectacle wearer in the South. They are in their splendid reputation. Our testimonials are from governors, senators, legislators, and from the most distinguished men in all branches of science, who have been greatly impressed by their use. Mr. Hawke's adapted them to all conditions of the eye.

They are in all styles fitted to these lenses without extra charge. Gold, silver, nickel, steel, celluloid, bifocal, pantoscopic, pulpit and riding bows, spectacles and eye glass bridges to fit any nose.

Prescriptions filled and spectacles made and order.

A. H. HAWKE'S, Optician,  
12 Decatur St., Under Kinnaird House, Atlanta, Ga.  
2d floor

TO THE BUILDING TRADE!

Having placed Mr. H. W. Fitch (formerly foreman for Woodward & Co.) in charge of my factory, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of manufactured building material on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GEO. S. MAY.

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.

QUICKEST and MOST DIRECT LINE to

Cincinnati and the North.

Short Line to TEXAS via Shreveport.

S. R. JOHNSTON, Passenger Agent,  
Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

M. RICH & BROS.  
SEMI-ANNUAL

CLOSING OUT SALE

Will be continued for ten days only. You will miss some great bargains in Dry Goods and Carpets if you don't go before February first.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease. It is the best kind and of long standing and has been cured. Indeed, I have a large number of cases to show. Address M. RICH & BROS., 12 Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga.

Phone this paper. 400—12 Stolp

## FARMS AND FARMERS:

SHORT TALKS WITH FARMERS ON  
FARM TOPICS.

How Deep Should Manure be Put in the Ground?—How to Restore Old and Inertized Land—Cultivating the Peas—The Advantages of the Use of Guano—Other Notes.

How Deep Should Manure be Put in the Ground?

A compact of woods mold with ashes and lime, is probably one of the cheapest and best. Lay off 100 ft. x 100 ft. apart, put in compost as you would for cotton, and plant peas about the first of June. By early and close sowing with sweep or scuffle, no hoe work will be required. Let the peas mature; pick enough to reseed the land next year, and feed off the remainder by turning hogs on them. In September sow the land in rye, bushel to the acre. The rye may be lightly grazed in fall and spring when ground is dry, but not later than the first of April. Allow it to mature; seed, cradle it high, so as to leave all straw possible on the land and then plant in peas, manuring again as before. The peas fed to hogs, and the seed rye in excess of that required to reseed the land, ought to pay for all manure and labor. Keeping up this treatment for three or four years, such land ought to get in good heart, and be ready to receive a judicious rotation of ordinary crops with customary manuring.

2. The pecan would grow very slowly on such land and take 15 to 20 years to come into bearing. If the land would grow hickory well, it would also grow pecans. They should be planted 30 feet apart each year, manured with ashes and woods earth, and cultivated regularly for some years, or until they become well established.

3. The fact that cotton grows well where trash piles are burnt, seems to indicate that potash is the lacking substance. If so, the usual compost of phosphate, kainit, manure and grass seeds, would probably give good results.

The usual proportion might be varied—200 pounds each of phosphate and kainit to 20 bushels each of manure and cotton seed, and half of above quantity of the compost ap-

plied to the ground and bedded on for cotton?

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